The New-York Times.

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OUR MUNICIPAL HORIZON.

"FRAUDS" OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Numerous Cardinal Diggings in the Garden of Municipal Law and Justice.

FRAUD, FORGERY AND COLLUSIVE RAPINE.

It will be remembered that during the earlier months of the present year, when the tax levy for 1859 was before the Legislature for consideration, we especially called public attention to the fact that appropriations were demanded for the settlement of over one hundred judgments obtained against the City during the preceding twelve months. We called attention to the fact that while a private individual against a private party may spend months and even years in having his case reached on the calendar; and still more months and years before trial, or justification and judgment on the merits of a simple debt—all the delays of the law opposed to vexate where the City Treasury was concerned; the Courts worked by steam at a high-pressure rate; and as if the mere formal machinery of law could not plunder the City fast enough, whole masses of cases were referred to private Referees, who, in nine hundred and ninety nine out of every thousand cases brought before them, never ventured the City pleading in full defense and claim, with interest and costs, always adjusted on the most liberal scale.

We showed that these Referees were the same men who, by study, were invariably employed or counsel against the City. We showed that the law gave no license for the reference of such cases to this species of counsel whatsoever.

THE DEMAND COMMISSIONER'S HARMONY CRY AND PRAYER.

We now wish—extracting our facts from a Report furnished by the Street Commissioner to the Common Council—to give a few more specimens of how the City is "defrauded," and the kinds of claims which are allowed against it. This revelation will be one of the most astounding, when completed, ever laid before the intelligent taxpayers of a City protecting its civilized Government. *It is one mass of fraud* and robbery from A. to Z.; there is fraud in every step of it; every transaction reeks with official collusion or neglect.

CITIES BEAUAS WITHOUT HEADSTONES.

We took up the cases at random, and the first often into the rotten pool brings up again the notorious Sam Thompson with another judgment for $971 61. *It is not a large amount for "J. P.," but* let us examine its surroundings. John Piercamp made a contract with the City for work on Eighty-fourth-street, and this contract had a special provision that in case the contractor did not finish his work within the time agreed upon, the wages paid to the Inspector of said work for the over-time should be deducted out of the contractor's payment. This provision was printed in big type on the face of the contract, and on the completion thereof, long after the time agreed upon, the sum of $748 50 was retained for Inspector's fees out of the money paid by the Comptroller, and Piercamp receipted in full for the same in 1854. In 1856, however, having a proper Corporation Counsel, who pays no attention to such minor faults or flaws as forgery, invalidity, utter fraud, &c., Mr. John Piercamp brings a suit for $326 11 more than his original claim! The Corporation Counsel never bothers his learned head to ask the Street Department for information, and John Piercamp gets judgment by default for $972 11. It is not small for "J. P.," but this operation shows the exact art to which this plunder has been reduced.

IMAGES BEGINNING NEAR THE SURFACE—GOLD PLENTIFUL.

Let us now take the case of RICHARD ADDIS, who recovers judgments in the Marine Court for $336 92, as Inspector on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, during certain months in 1857, and 1858. The Street Department gave *proof* to the Corporation Counsel that in this case the job which the man claimed to be inspecting was finished three months before the time covered by the greater part of the claim! But of what avail? The claim was divided into three parts, and all three brought into the Marine Court on the same day; and judgment in all three cases—substantially the same claim though prosecuted in two parts by men acting as assignees—was given on the same day; and no witness was called from the Street Department to rebut or resist the plaintiff! The Marine Court had no real jurisdiction in this case, but what cared the Corporation Counsel.

IMAGES WORKED OUT EVERY POP—IMMENSE ZEAL OF THE MINERS.

CHARLES BOYD was allowed to obtain judgment for $269 48, although the Corporation Counsel had proof, which of course he never made use of, from the Street Department, that the work which the man claimed to be inspecting was finished and wholly *done* some four months before the time at which Boyd alleged he began his inspection! The fellow never could have seen the work which he claimed and has obtained pay for doing.

MALVERSATIONS AMONGST THE HUACA BRANCHINGS.

We next come to some cases in which the famous THOMPSON FARLEY is mixed up, in which two men, named PETER RAMSAY and RICHARD FLANAGAN, recover *judgments for over $1,700, in a case where the total* amount of work which they are paid this sum "for measuring," was never alleged to have exceeded the value of $200! The Street Department put proof in the hands of the Corporation Counsel that these men claimed to have been employed as inspectors of work which had not been even thought of until many months afterwards; it proved that there was no authority in law to justify CHARLES DEVLIN in their appointment; and it could probably have proved many other things, had it ever been called into Court; but it never was! RAMSAY divided his claim into two parts so as to bring it under the action of the Marine Court; and FLANAGAN got judgment for $634 70, though the Street Department offered to prove that he had been "regularly discharged," even on his own showing, before the completion of this claim, and that he had *been paid in full and had receipted in full up to the last hour of his actual service!*

AN ASSIGNEE-DIGGER AFFIANT IN AN ORIGINAL CHARACTER.

MATTHEW FURLAN, who often appears as an "Assignee" of other imaginary claims, puts in a little claim of his own for $200 as Inspector, and gets it allowed, and gets judgment, although the Street Department gave proof to the good-natured Corporation Counsel that MATTHEW FURLAN *never was* appointed and never did work—at least, none that any one in the City Government could discover. The case was never disputed, and FURLAN got judgment as a very modest man.

IMAGES CONTINUE ABUNDANT—SWEET LEGAL SPADE DRAWS A METALLIC ECHO.

MICHAEL KELLY divides a claim for $325 18 into five parts, and sues for both in his own name, in the same Court, and gets judgment in the Marine Court (in open violation of law,) for both! He claimed to be Inspector on a contract where no contract existed; where no work had ever been done; where, in the words of the Street Department, there was "no possibility that his claim could be legal!" How did this case go against the City? Was it defended? Were any of the others defended? This only we do know, in this and all other cases; that no witness from the Street Department—the only Department having cognizance of the cases—was ever called by the Corporation Counsel.

BARNEY (NOT BARNEY DONNELLY) PLAYS A SMALL STRUMP.

BERNARD MCFARLIN divided his neat little Inspector claim for $695 37 into four parts, in order to bring it more conveniently, we suppose, within the action of the Marine Court. The Street Department offered to prove that for at least $315 37 of this claim there was no shadow of foundation—but, pooh! the Street Department was never asked. BARNEY MCFARLIN got paid; and so also did WM. MALONEY, who divided a swag of $325 into two parts and got judgment for both, with proper consideration for his eminent political services. Two other men also got judgment for the same work as MALONEY, and for the same sum—J. LAWRENCE and J. L. TAYLOR; but whether any work was ever done, or any contract ever made, or any acquiescence ever passed, or any appointment ever given, the official mind hath not yet been able to discover! Certain it is, that only one of the three claimants could have been entitled to pay; and yet, all three got judgment, one after another; or rather, two got judgment, while TAYLOR (probably the proper man) was paid in regular fashion by the old Comptroller. The game goes bravely on.

"CHRIQUI" IS AN IMMENSE COUNTRY—NO END TO THE RICHES.

MARK O'BRIEN said a man called MCMURRAY both obtained judgment for work said to have been done on *the same street and for the same time.* Now it is likely that neither had any claim; but it is certain that both could not have legal claims. The Street Department said so, and offered to prove so. The Corporation Counsel kept steadily on, never minding anything except the necessity of carrying out his original contract; and so our friend MARK got judgment for his claim, as also did the man called MCMURRAY. In the same neighborhood, and supplied with legal water power, one DAVID CARROLL worked a little placer in the Marine Court, which gave him $300 50 in two suits. It was offered in evidence by the Street Commissioner that a man called MICHAEL BARRY had done this work, and had been paid for this work; but, of course, that made not the least difference! The claim of CARROLL was not contested, and he walked off with his booty, blessing God and the Corporation Counsel—in just the same way, from a dry-digging, the lucky Mr. MOSES A. FRANCIS recovered $300 62 for work which he had never been "officially heard of" in connection with! Two other men, equally unknown, named "J. WARNER" and "CHARLES MCGAHEY," also recovered judgment for the same work, or alleged work, on the same contract, or alleged contract, and for the same time, or alleged time! No evidence was called on behalf of the City against FRANCIS, and, we suppose, he found it so easy that he will be likely to "try it again."

ALL SORTS OF PECULIAR JOBS; AND THE DEVLIN DIGGINGS ARE AT THE HEAD OF THE MUCK.

DAVID CUNNINGHAM recovered judgment as Inspector appointed under the Street Department, although the Corporation Counsel knew that the man's very name had never been heard of in connection with the place alleged; and also knew that there were two other men paid for the work, or at least claimants for pay on the work, and that not more than *one* man could possibly be legally entitled to pay. It made no difference of course, to Supreme; who also allowed one Mr. JOHN W. HEALY to recover judgment *by default* for a contract which never existed, and for work which had *never been done!* The Corporation Counsel KNEW THESE FACTS, and yet he never even appeared in Court to defend the case. TOM MERENA also recovered judgment, although the Street Commissioner offered to prove in precise words that "*he had no just claim*" It seems the justice or injustice had nothing to say to it. *Vive la bagatelle* and push the claret round! A very industrious miner named PAT H. KELLY, also worked one claim in three profitable Marine Court gulches, to the total tune of $506 19; and this on a street where the work he claimed to have inspected had not *commenced at the time he obtained judgment!* JOHN MOUSSOT (same famous in municipal history) *also obtained judgment for the same work for the whole time which Kelly claimed and recovered for.* The Corporation Counsel had these FACTS PLAINLY UNDER HIS EYES; but the "operations" in this claim was not contested. "Let the City pay!" By the same token, *the name of MOUSSOT strikes us as having been* heard in some odd Charles-Devlisy associations. Can Mayor TIEMANN throw no light upon it? Or is this MOUSSOT the brother of the other?

SURELY WEATHER, AND SPADES SHARP AT THE GRAVEYARDS.

HENRY WEST was allowed to get judgment by default, for work which he never did. The Corporation Counsel had the means of resistance, but deliberately let the matter go *by default* against his unfortunate clientage—*the tax-payers. It is a common story.* One JOHN O'DELL also recovered judgment for $900, where the Courts had decided point-blank that two other men were entitled, in different shares, to the appointment which O'DELL claimed and got paid for. CLARK, under an order of Court, had been decreed legal Inspector on O'DELL'S work for part of the time, and a man, called HAYS, for the balance. The City bled heavily on this whole job, but who cares for the City? Certainly not the Corporation Counsel, who allows her causes to go *by default in Court*—or, what is still worse, by the Star-chamber decision of a private Referee. In a little out-of-the-way corner we light upon one HENRY C. HOPE, who gets judgment by default for $316 66; and WM. COOPER, still more lucky, is allowed no less than $696 66 by that excellent standing referee or counsel against the City, Mr. M. R. BREWER, who appears to have overlooked the fact that both HENRY C. HOPE, aforesaid, and a man called CURRIE, had both *recovered judgments* for the same alleged inspection work on the same street and for the same time; while not more than *one* of these could by any color of law have been entitled to remuneration! Everywhere we find little and big images with the same sinister features. For instance, in just the same way, Referee M. R. BREWER gives judgment for CHARLES MCCARNY (this is CHARLIE'S second pop at the Treasury) for $671 15, on work which CHARLIE *never did* and never was *appointed* to do, and never made *report* of, and never was *heard* of in connection with! The excellent Referee overlooked the fact that Messrs. MOSES A. PEARCE and J. WATSON had both recovered judgments on the *same work for the same time*; and no one knows to this day whether any such work as they claim for, and recover for, was ever thought of! CHARLES MCGAHEY was all right, we know, with CHARLES DEVLIN, and certainly was entitled to reward for his electioneering abilities in behalf of his great political master.

THE WORK GOES ON AND THE PROFITS COME TUMBLING IN.

JIM DUNBAR was allowed to run off with $370 68 for inspecting work on a street *where no work was in progress!* The Corporation Counsel knew this; but could a man so kind-hearted stand between a poor creature like DUNBAR and a beggarly $370 from our plethoric civic Treasury? In just the same way MR. WM. H. GRAY was allowed to obtain judgment *by default* for supposed services *in connection with a De*partment which never knew him, and which the Corporation Counsel *knew* never knew him. That one MR. O'DELL had recovered judgment on the same suppositious work for the *same time* claimed by BILL GRAY, *will rather heighten the joke than otherwise* in the eyes of all right-thinking people! It was a case in which judgment *by default was necessary*; as the least breath of contest would have knocked BILL GRAY and his claim into a cocked hat!

GENERAL SUMMARY UP TO DATE.

Now in the foregoing cases, it must be confessed that the Corporation Counsel received but poor aid and comfort from the Street Commissioners, COOPER and SMITH. The law makes it imperative on the Corporation Counsel to go through the "form," if nothing more, of applying for information to the proper department when he has been served with notice of an action against the "Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty." It may be objected to a majority of the claims that CHARLES DEVLIN is himself an untried criminal of the greatest magnitude. It may be thought, therefore, that men claiming to act, either under his authority or under that of a department in which, under a previous administration, vast frauds and defalcations had been committed, would have their claims investigated with no common scrutiny. On this point we call renewed attention to the following summary of claims against the City for alleged services as Street Inspectors, "in which no call upon the Street Department for any defense in behalf of the City was ever made by the Law Department."

GOLD NOT BURIED BUT LYING LOOSE ON THE SURFACE.

CHARLES DEMOULIN got judgment in this way, without any questions asked, for $449, as Inspector on *One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street*, from the 10th of September, 1856. Now the contract for the work *was not made until the 12th of January, 1857, just four months after*; and three other men, HAYS, COOPER and CURRIE all recovered judgment on the same street. In the same way, WM. H. BLAUVELT recovers judgment for $209 *by default* on a *street for inspecting*, which one JAMES MCKIE and JOHN N. MINES had also made claims and received payment. JOHN N. MINES had produced his appointment and proved work and service; and if the case had been even held up to the light, much less examined, BLAUVELT must have been nonsuited. This was *granted against the offering judgment* to go against the City "by default." In thence came GILMORE W. OLIVER, divided a claim of $437 70 into three parts, and recovered judgment for all—in flagrant violation of Marine Court law. No such man was ever *heard of* by the Street Department, and his claim, if considered, *could not possibly have been entertained.* It was not considered, nor do we know whether the Corporation Counsel even went through the form of appearing. All is darkness and mystery in the management of these cases. A man called OSCAR A. CLARK also gets three Marine Court judgments for $315 40, but evidently does not know *what street* he should claim to have been Inspector on. For one part of his claim he mentions one street. For another part another, and for another part of his claim no street at all! Judgment is here again allowed to go against the City by default, and CLARK, we may suppose, takes cabin passage, home in the first steamer. PAT CONNELL also says he was an Inspector appointed by CHARLES DEVLIN, but does not know what *street* he should claim to have inspected! He therefore leaves the matter an open question, and begs the $266 12, which the Corporation Counsel helps him to walk off with. WARNER L. CARNES, in exactly the same way, (a friend of C. DEVLIN,) forgets any street he was appointed on, but throws $318 24 over his shoulders, and trots merrily away. Our City Treasury is a bounteous mother, and would appear to have nipples for every size of mouth. She yields blood when the milk is deficient.

TENTS, CAMP EQUIPAGE AND BAGGAGE VERY SIMPLE.

JOHN CURTIS is in a like predicament with the three or four last named hard cases. He says DEVLIN appointed him, but he has two claims for $316 12, in the first of which he forgets to locate the street of his supposed service. In the second case, he says FIFTY-seventh-street on a venture, but it is proved that two other men (WM. MCPHERSON and NATHAN KAVANAGH) *have been proved to be employed on this street, and have been paid for the same.* Not a bit of difference, however: JACK CURTIS runs off with his plunder and the Corporation Counsel asks no troublesome questions, either of him or the Street Department. So, also, Mr. GREGORY DUGAN claims and is allowed $136 97 as Inspector on Fifty-fifth street, and this shows the inconvenience of *loosening* claims: for ALBERT S. BARTA recovered judgment for $300 12 for inspecting the same work; and THADDEUS BRANAGAN—(good for Terry)—got judgment for $365 62 for inspecting the same work! and HARRY WEST got judgment for $400 for inspecting the same wonderful job. And the cream of the joke is that not one of these had *any* work to transact, inasmuch as during the whole united Times of alleged service NOT $100 WORTH OF WORK HAD BEEN DONE BY HIS CONTRACTOR! With what an exquisite perception of the judicious our Corporation Counsel must have chuckled while he was allowing all these cases to go by practical and legal default! The very celebrated MR. JACK HOGAN got $146, and no questions asked, for inspecting work where there was *no work in progress*, and for a period after his appointment had been formally revoked! He was one of the few who ever *had* an appointment, and its revocation did not injure him in friendly ROMAN'S eyes. It should have been *stated earlier* that the appointment of Inspector clearly stipulates on its face that the holder "*shall only be entitled to pay for those days on which he is actually employed and the work in progress!*" The Corporation Counsel, however, would not like to press this objection against a friend of Mr. CHARLES DEVLIN or CHARLES DEVLIN'S mother.

THE JUDGMENT PICK-AXE CONTINUES TO TURN UP NUGGETS.

ALBERT S. BARTA is weak enough to locate his work on a street, but wisely avoids giving any time of the *alleged services. The result is*, that three other men are proved, (by judgment) to have been actively employed *inspecting the same happy paving-stones*, each and put on, and so forth; but as BARTA gives no time—and the Corporation Counsel, good soul, never asks him—it is impossible to assert that BARTA may not have been inspecting the construction of Fifty-fifth-street at some period anterior to the War of 1812. It must have been this consideration—for there certainly was no *other*—which induced the Corporation Counsel to let BARTA obtain judgment in this case without question. BARTA gets $300 by dividing his claim into three parts. *Vive et vale, Barta.* So, also, one E. G. HUNT claims to have inspected work, which did not commence *until four months after the commencement of his claim!* Moreover, the ordinance gave no power for his appointment, or for the appointment of any Inspector, and without this power from the Common Council he *could* have no claim. But who's afraid—*who cares?* Evidently not MR. RICHARD BUSTARD, who probably thinks the City in luck that so decent a man with so decent a name should be content with a modest $492. This claim, like all the others, is *utterly without foundation*, and could not have stood for a moment in open Court. They are all tarred with one feather, and that feather is——no matter what.

DAN LYNN DOES A BIG THING RICELY.

And now comes a name our soul delights in; and *when the public learn that DANIEL LYNN condescended* to let them off *last time* with $234 10 as Inspector *on some suppositious work which he wisely declines* to locate on any street,—we think the public, if a just *public, will admire DAN'S moderation. Of course, he* claims to have been appointed by CHARLES DEVLIN; *but now comes an awkward fact:* In his last claim he says, for a hundred and sixty-odd days' services as Inspector (no start given) before the 1st of March, 1858." But it appears that DANIEL has already recovered judgment for $453 98, for services up to the 1st March, 1858, as Inspector on *Fifty-sixth-street*, from Fourth-avenue to the River. This forces us to the conclusion that he must *either* have got judgment *twice over*, for the 116 days prior to 1st March, 1858, or that he was appointed Inspector and drawing pay as such for inspecting two streets at the same time—which is illegal. By the way, that recalls how DAN had his year's pay *inserted in small figures* in the monthly pay-roll of his district, when he was a policeman, for the year during which he was suspended and awaiting trial for his alleged share in the murder of BILL POOLE. That was a very smart thing, but these two actions on the same ground, and for the same time, quite leave it in the shade. We think such a man deserves the confidence of his friends, and rejoice that the Corporation Counsel did not disturb him.

CHARLEY MOORE said he was a friend of CHARLEY DEVLIN and wanted $316. He cleverly abstained from stating the street he did not do service on as Inspector, and the Corporation Counsel (admiring his reserve) declined to question him. Judgment was had for CHARLEY MOORE *by default*. JIM MCLAUGHLIN, in the same way, a friend of CHARLES DEVLIN, could not bother his head with discovering a street that had a contract on it; he simply said he wanted $162, and BUSTARD let him have it *by default*. DAVE MCGAHEY was exactly in the same fix and wanted $155 64 badly; he slept in CHARLEY DEVLIN'S bosom, and BUSTARD hadn't a word to say against his getting what he wanted; judgment went against the City again *by default*. JIM NEARY also had a hankering for $246, and swore he was DEVLIN'S friend to get it. Glorious RICHARD asked no other proof, not even the name of the street, nor the exact time, but allowed judgment again to go against his unsuspecting client, the City, *by default!* One DENNISON PARKS, another appointee of DEVLIN, had a hungrier maw, but he also appears to have had some scruples about saying (much less swearing) that he *worked anywhere!* "Take it," said the Corporation Counsel generously; "my client is rich, and so another judgment *by default* won't hurt her. I always drink champagne, Mr. PARKS, when myself and TOM CARROLL and MARTIN BREWER go to an early (or late) dinner at DELMONICO'S."

THE CITY HUACAS CONTINUE INEXHAUSTIBLE.

But perhaps of all these men, as appears by the official records, one of the nicest must have been JIM NELSON, who seizes $363 73 in *two* Marine Court packages, for services as inspector on a contract never confirmed by the Common Council, and on which no work was ever *even pretended to be done! Before this, moreover*, he had recovered another judgment for $254 87 on the same no-contract and no-work, and for part of the time again claimed in his second judgment. He thus gets paid *twice over for doing nothing*, where there was nothing to be done—a total of $618 60. *Great as Nelson is*, however, he can hardly, on second thoughts, be fairly said to exceed another patriot called JOHN R. O'TOOLE, who bags $360 52 (observe the minute *accuracy* of cents in these cases,) for work on which, and for the same *time*, DANIEL MCGINN *and JACK P. MCGINN also* recovered judgments, amounting to $264 60; while the real and only legal inspector on the work, one WM. TEVAN, sent in his regular bills for the work and was regularly paid—thus making the inspection fees four deep on this happy and highly-inspected contract. ISAAC ROBINSON rubs himself down with $463 08, divided into three claims, for inspecting a contract where there was *no* contract nor any kind of work in progress to be inspected! He also could plead that he was a *protégé* of DEVLIN, and so the Corporation Counsel abstained from asking any embarrassing questions. ROBERT SMITHERS does not locate his little *lusus*, or Indian grave with its golden images, to the value of $206, but says he was "appointed by CHARLES DEVLIN." This seems to have been enough, for he, like all others, gets his request without trouble. JACOB T. SMITH piously asks for $163 50, but cannot afford for so small a sum either to give *alleged time of work or to specify the place.* MICHAEL TEVAN gets judgment for $301 50 for inspecting a contract, where the ordinance authorizing the work gave *no authority* to appoint an inspector. Another TEVAN—one DENNIS—got judgment for $181 67; (the TEVANS were in luck;) but no one knows, not even the Street Commissioner, much less the Corporation Counsel, whether DENNIS ever earned a sixpence of this money in any other way than by supporting a particular candidate for the Mayoralty. Mr. FRANCIS STOCUM got judgment for $405 40 as inspector on Ninety-third-street, and so also on the same street and for the *same time* did the illustrious DANIEL CUNNINGHAM, the shooter-down in Howard-street of "Pandeen." STOCUM and CUNNINGHAM *couldn't both* have been entitled to pay together; but the Corporation Counsel *never argued* the point, and judgment was given in both cases against the City.

GRAND DISEMBOWELMENT OF DEAD LAW AND JUSTICE.

MIKE SHERIDAN got *judgment for $104—very small* for a man of MIKE'S muscle—for inspecting a street where *no contract was made, no work in progress*, and for which he had no appointment. But what difference does that make? "I generally drink my whisky hot, MIKE, with just a flavor of lemon-juice in it to make it real punch." SAM PARKINS was removed from an appointment he had, and sued the City for the time he was idle. He asked only $246 of the City, and of course our legal guardian had not the heart to refuse him. He might just as well have sued for $20,000, except that the per centages would then have been heavier. JACK SHEPPARD demanded and received judgment for inspecting work where there was no work in progress. JACK'S historical name and fame were well vindicated in this transaction, and he doubtless finds the Marine Court more profitable, with a suit against the City, and SHEPPARD as City counsel, than the great namesake found the highway between the "White Horse" of Piccadilly and Tyburn Heath. Here comes up again the real, veritable JOHN MOUSSOT, with a claim for $102 33 on work and for *time* for which he has ALREADY RECOVERED JUDGMENT TO THE AMOUNT OF $261 60! JOHN MOUSSOT gets paid twice over, by judgment, for the same work; but then it is to his credit that when judgments are so easy he does not sue ten times in succession on the same claim, and double the amount each time! He might just as well. RICHARD SPEERS is not the man to say him nay. One NICHOLAS BROWN gets judgment for $439 33 as inspector on work not in *progress*, and from which, if it had been, he was *formally and legally* discharged. Mr. CHARLES GOMEZ gets a golden prize of $300 99 for work on a contract which was not *entered into by the City for five months after the commencement of Mr. Gomez' claim!* But GOMEZ *proves*, and lines his fob with the golden images. The Street Department never knew anything about this or any of the other foregoing claims until it saw the rail of awful judgments slowly extorted from the Law Department, and in which it was obliged to hunt up each particular case, in spite of the refusal of the Corporation Counsel to give the slightest information. But, pah! we gave disk of the subject.

GOLDEN CROCODILES AND LIZARDS, TIGERS, PEACOCKS AND LIONS.

In concluding the present chapter on City-Legal-mentality, we cannot do better than wind up with one example of the way in which the Corporation Counsel does business, which will, we think, make the hair of every lawyer who sees it stand on end. We shall state it as simply and nakedly as possible:

One JOHN H. LAIMBEER sues the City "on assignee for the term of $1,472." He does not pay for even so to assign, nor does he even state the *kind of expense* alleged to have been furnished, or work alleged to have been done, for which the claim is pretended to be made. No one knows for what he claims it, and no one asks. No one asks whether assignee or no assignee, what is the original claimant; what the original claimant claims for, nor anything about it. No ANSWER IS FILED BY THE CORPORATION COUNSEL AND JUDGMENT COMES (as usual) AGAINST THE CITY BY DEFAULT. So again, the case of JAMES B. KNAPP might be cited, where judgment is given for $2,894 26 on a contract the total of which was $750, and on which $200 worth of actual *work has never been done.* In this case the Corporation Counsel was not inclined even to make a color of resistance, and asked no *information from the Street Department!* Another man recovers judgment for $9,114 45 for carpets, oil-cloths, and so forth—we name Mr. WALTER R. HAYNES—although the Street Department was able to prove any moment when called upon that, even on *his own showing*, HAYNES was not entitled to more than $1,260 59! The Street Department was never asked a word about it; and here again the interests of the City—as in every other case—were recklessly, shamefully and wantonly by the legal officer solemnly sworn to protect our treasury!

FROM CALIFORNIA, VANCOUVER AND MEXICO.

Arrival of the Havana at New-Orleans.

$2,782,000 ON THE WAY TO NEW-YORK.

Mr. Buchanan's Ultimatum to the Juarez Government.

MOVEMENTS OF THE LIBERALS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Sept. 4.

The steamship *Havana* is below, with San Francisco dates of the 20th ultimo, and Mazatlan dates of the 1st inst.

The steamships *Sonora* and *Cortez* had over $1,200,000 in treasure, and 1,200 passengers, for New-York.

Business had improved at San Francisco. In the Provisions market there was an advancing tendency. Candles advanced ½c. Sugar firm, with sales of refined at 11¼c.

HORACE GREELEY had addressed a large Pacific Rail way meeting.

A British man-of-war had arrived at San Francisco from Vancouver's Island, supposed to have dispatches for England concerning the San Juan dispute.

The dates from Vancouver's Island are to the 19th ult.

Gen. HARNEY, on the 9th, ordered four companies of artillery from Fort Washington to reinforce Capt. PICKETT, who still occupied San Juan unmolested. Gen. H. had forwarded dispatches to Washington in regard to the matter.

Gov. DOUGLAS had issued a protest against Gen. HARNEY'S occupation of San Juan, and had sent a message to the Vancouver's Island Assembly declaring that British forces should be landed in San Juan.

There was a doubtful rumor that the British steamer *Satellite* had attacked the Island and killed thirty Americans.

BOLTON and BARRON' land claim is pronounced a forgery.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived at San Francisco, *Challenge* from New-York, and *Fanny Mayer* from Camen Island.

The consignees of the bark *Fanny Sparrly* consider her lost, as she has not arrived.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 5—P. M.

The steamship *Habana* has arrived up, and we have the following Mexican intelligence:

The dates from Vera Cruz are to the 25th ult.

Mr. MCLANE returned to Vera Cruz on the 23d ult., and presented Mr. BUCHANAN'S *ultimatum* to JUAREZ, demanding the immediate ratification of the treaty.

There is nothing important from the Capital.

Gen. DEGOLLADO had ordered the troops at Tampico and in its immediate neighborhood, to march to San Luis Potosi, which is to be the general rendezvous of the Liberals. He intends attacking the Capital in October.

All the Pacific Coast was in the peaceable possession of the Liberals.

Gen. VIDAURRI was organizing his forces at Neuvalleon to march against the Indians and Americans.

PESQUEIRA had defeated the *Indian depredators* at Sonora after a severe battle.

Business at Mazatlan was good.

Tepic had been recaptured by the Revolutionists after considerable fighting.

Gen. MARQUEZ was about conducting three millions of dollars to San Blas from Guadalajara per the British war ship *Calypso*; but the Governor of San Blas had resolved to prevent its shipment unless the duties were paid, and a difficulty was apprehended.

Gen. CORTINA had left Mazatlan with fifty men, to join the Liberal forces at Jalisco, and attack MARQUEZ at Guadalajara.

The Isthmus of Tehuantepec was quiet.

Arrival of Mr. McLane from Mexico.

MOBILE, Monday, Sept. 5.

The steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* arrived at noon to-day from Vera Cruz. Minister MCLANE was a passenger, and left for New-Orleans this afternoon.

Northern Mexico.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS—PRIESTS WANTED—NEW LAW OF MARRIAGE, &c., &c.

By an arrival at New-Orleans, of which telegraphic advices have already been received, we have dates from the Rio Grande to Aug. 11.

The news is unimportant.

Gen. MIGUEL BLANCO left Monterey on the 3d of July for the interior, with 480 riflemen, well mounted and armed, most of them with six shooters.

Also left for the seat of war, on the 2d inst., Chief of *Division GUERRA, with a battery and munitions*, guarded by a company of riflemen. How many pieces were in the battery is not stated.

The official paper of *Zacatecas says that in consideration* of the Anti-Catholic conduct of D. PEDRO ESPINOSA, *Bishop of Guadalajara, the Governor has instructed* the Commissioners in the United States to *bring* with them Catholic priests of that country who can perform their duties without meddling with politics. This is only in case the curates now in town abandon their posts, as the Bishop has commanded; for the Government, Christian above all things, can never permit the people whom it governs to need spiritual aid.

In reference to this last difficulty a Zacatecas letter of July 16 says:

"We have nothing now—all is tranquil. The departure of the priests has caused neither heat nor cold; nearly everybody goes to mass at Guadalupe—[here the priests, we suppose, remained.] All that the clergy have done is to cause the people to love the little of the ill*y* understood religion which they were thought to have."

Gen. VIDAURRI has ordered a scientific examination of the mountain of San Geronimo, in the State of New-Leon.

The State of Zacatecas has decreed, in imitation of the Federal Government, that civil marriages performed by the political chiefs of parishes, or by residents of municipalities (answering to our chief justices of counties and mayors of cities,) shall henceforth be considered valid.

In the same State, a considerable sum of money has been appropriated to the support of the clergy, who are forbid to charge for baptism, marriages and other similar offices.

Sundry influential citizens of Plymouth, who are not disposed to acquiesce in the site selected for the Pilgrim Monument in the northern section of that town, have recently held private meetings with the view of erecting another monument on Burying Hill. It is proposed to build an "obelisk of rough granite two hundred and thirty-five feet high." It is suggested that the stones be quarried and shaped according to the craft of the engineer, and that each town in New-England be invited to present a block, paying all expenses from the quarry to the hill, and also to invite the churches throughout New-England, and even of New-England throughout the United States, to do the same."

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON

Proceedings of the Conference at Zurich.

THE PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT CANADA.

THE GREAT EASTERN TO GO TO PORTLAND.

Another Report Relative to the Condition of the Atlantic Telegraph.

MILITARY MATTERS IN FRANCE.

The Project for the Fortification of Antwerp.

Modena and Tuscany Annexed to Piedmont.

The New Indian and Russian Loans.

FURTHER MARKET NEWS.

PORTLAND POINT, Monday, Sept. 5.

The steamship *North Britain*, from Liverpool, at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th ult., passed this station at 6 o'clock last evening, and will be due at Quebec this forenoon.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, reached the bar of the Mersey at midnight of the 22d, but was detained there till the morning of the 23d by the lowness of the tide.

The Russian frigate *General Admiral* had arrived at Portsmouth from Cronstadt.

The steamer *Weser*, which was advertised to leave Southampton on the 23d for New-York, had been withdrawn for repairs.

The Cunard Company advertise the screw steamer *Balboa* for Halifax Sept. 10, the *Arabia* also sailing on that day for the same port and Boston.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

There is nothing authentic as to the progress of the Conference. The sittings were quite irregular. The Plenipotentiaries of France and Sardinia were frequently in consultation. The following is the latest:

ZURICH, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Yesterday the Plenipotentiaries of France and Austria held a Conference which lasted two hours. Dispatches were received the same day from Vienna.

The Plenipotentiaries had formally thanked the Government of Zurich for their excellent reception. Favorable results were anticipated, owing to the friendly relations apparent between the representatives of Austria and Sardinia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Among the passengers by the *North Briton* are several members of the Royal household, whose mission to Canada is supposed to have reference to the contemplated visit of the Prince of Wales.

At a meeting of the Great Ship Company, the Directors were authorized to issue the remaining capital, £30,000, so as to dispatch the *Great Eastern* on her voyage free of debt. It was also determined not to insure the vessel at present, leaving the proprietors to insure their respective risks if they thought fit. Mr. LEVER had renewed his offer to charter the ship for her first voyage on still more liberal terms. The result was not stated, but it is presumed the offer was not entertained.

The mate of the American ship *Conqueror*, CHARLES BOUTELLE, charged with causing the death of a seaman, and discharged for lack of jurisdiction, has been rearrested, owing to the cooperation of Minister DALLAS and the British authorities.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company recently deputed Mr. F. C. WEBB, an engineer of considerable experience in testing and experimenting on telegraph cables, to proceed to Valentia and examine the present state of the Atlantic Cable, and his report is published in the English papers. After detailing the scientific results of his experiments, he concludes as follows: "I am of the opinion that a serious fault exists about 263 statute miles from Valentia, measured along the cable, and that the cable between that spot and this shore is comparatively perfect. Tests from here cannot now decide whether the cable is mechanically severed, and all attempts to detect the reception of the most intense currents from the opposite shore have long since proved fruitless. Still, from various circumstances attendant on the decline of the insulation, there is every reason to believe that the continuity, both of the cable and the conductor, is perfect. Whether any other faults exist beyond the one alluded to, it is impossible to ascertain by tests from Valentia, and the fact that signals received at Valentia were always better than those received at Newfoundland, proves undoubtedly that the worst interruption in the insulation has always been near Valentia. *Therefore it seems probable, that if the* fault, which exists on this coast, which very likely forms the principal cause of leakage, could be removed, the insulation would be so far improved as to render the cable again available for signaling; provided the fault, which is said by those who have tested from Newfoundland to exist near Trinity Bay, was repaired."

Gigantic frauds in connection with the extensive and well known Carron Iron Company of Scotland, were being brought to light. It is alleged that for a long series of years the managing partner of the Company has been guilty of frauds upon the shareholders, of unprecedented daring and extent.

The bids for the East Indian Five Million loan were opened on the 23d inst.; they reached over seven and a-half millions. The loan was all awarded at and above ninety-seven, (97,) which was the minimum fixed by the Government. The loan was subsequently quoted on 'Change at 1@1¼ premium.

The subscription lists to the Russian loan of twelve millions sterling closed on the 20th. The bids in London reached nearly four millions, mostly from bankers and foreign houses connected with Russia—the bids from the Stock Exchange not being more than a hundred thousand, and the result was considered a partial failure. The extent of the subscriptions on the Continent was not yet published. The quotations in *London for* the loan had declined to par@¼ premium, and in some cases ¼ discount.

The London Money market had been pretty active, but closed quiet and easy.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Wednesday.

The *Daily News'* City Article, dated last evening, says the funds to-day were quiet. Upon the result of the biddings for the Indian Loan being made known Consols advanced ¼, but subsequently relapsed, and closed the same as on Monday. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange business was languid, but prices were firm. The demand for money was much to-day at about 2½ per cent. for the best bills. Foreign exchanges experienced but little alteration.

The *Times'* City Article says: "The Funds continue to show remarkable steadiness. Money is in good supply, and transactions took place on Tuesday in the discount market at 2¼ @ cent. Business in the Railway market was quiet, but firm."

L. RICCI, of Genoa, an establishment of some magnitude, has suspended.

Fenimore's Festival at the Crystal Palace yesterday attracted over 42,000 people, the greatest concourse ever assembled there.

The builders' strike in London shows no sign of adjustment. The shipwrights of Worcestershire are also on a strike, and other branches of trade give signs of discontentment.

FRANCE.

It was reported that the British Government had congratulated the French Ambassador on the recent political amnesty, and that TROPLONG had addressed very warm congratulations to NAPOLEON on the occasion.

Crosses de Juin have been distributed to the Marshals of the host of the Army of Italy. MCMAHON is appointed to command at Lille, where a large body of troops is being concentrated. CANROBERT, CANROBERT and BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS return to their former commands

STORMS LAID IN GERMANY.

The Germans are a good deal excited about the Prussian Government's action in ordering the Conservative Landwehr—Wehr der Landwehr—Regiments to disband. Correspondence—Wehr der Correspondenz—Wehr—Wehr—Wehr

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

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JOHN HOOPER & CO.,

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GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Sept. 6, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been these: Ashes 70 bbls. Beeswax 11,923 lbs. Cotton 1,500 bales. Corn Meal 18 bbls. Domestic Spirits 1,000 gals. Flour 5,600 barrels. Grain 1,000 bushels. Hops 1,100 bales. Leather 1,000 sides. Lumber 3,000 feet. Molasses 300 hhds. Naval Stores 1,000 bbls. Oil Cake 1,000 bags. Provisions 1,000 bbls. Rice 1,000 tierces. Seeds 1,000 bags. Sugar 1,000 hhds. Tobacco 1,000 cases. Wool 1,000 bales.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Whiskey, Wool, and Lumber, at the principal Atlantic ports, since the 1st of January, 1858, and for the corresponding period in 1857:

	Cotton, bales.	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Provisions, bbls.	Whiskey, bbls.	Wool, bales.	Lumber, feet.
New-York	1,000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	100,000,000
Boston	100,000	500,000	1,000,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	50,000,000
Philadelphia	200,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	50,000	20,000	20,000	50,000,000
Baltimore	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	50,000	20,000	20,000	50,000,000
New-Orleans	1,000,000	500,000	1,000,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	50,000,000
Total	2,800,000	5,000,000	22,000,000	300,000	110,000	110,000	300,000,000
Same time 1857	2,500,000	4,500,000	20,000,000	250,000	100,000	100,000	250,000,000

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Whiskey, Wool, and Lumber, at the principal Atlantic ports, since the 1st of January, 1858, and for the corresponding period in 1857:

	Cotton, bales.	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Provisions, bbls.	Whiskey, bbls.	Wool, bales.	Lumber, feet.
New-York	1,000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	100,000,000
Boston	100,000	500,000	1,000,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	50,000,000
Philadelphia	200,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	50,000	20,000	20,000	50,000,000
Baltimore	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	50,000	20,000	20,000	50,000,000
New-Orleans	1,000,000	500,000	1,000,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	50,000,000
Total	2,800,000	5,000,000	22,000,000	300,000	110,000	110,000	300,000,000
Same time 1857	2,500,000	4,500,000	20,000,000	250,000	100,000	100,000	250,000,000

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 6, 1858.

CATTLE—The market opens with a pretty brisk demand, predicated on the better prospects that seem to exist for the Great Cattle County of Illinois, and the Great Interior generally—the Cattle Disease appearing to be confined to other, yet into remote districts. The Cattle on the Canals are now coming forward in large numbers, and have been for the past week, and will probably continue to do so for the next month. The receipts at this point several days ago, and the market is at better, however, as our figures below indicate.

There is at least the usual number of Drovers here from New-York, and from other points. We shall probably have a large number of Cattle on hand for sale on Monday next. Drovers will find a ready market for their Cattle on that day, as the Albany Cattle Market is the best in the State, on Monday.

Prices are about the same as last week. Some few sales of extra Cattle have been made at 4½c., and a few at 4c., but the bulk of the sales are at 3½@3¾c. for fair to good Cattle, and 3@3½c. for ordinary to poor.

Sheep—Sales have been very dull to-day, sales having been made at 3½@4c. per lb.

Hogs—Sales have been reported at 4½c. per lb.

Veal—Sales have been reported at 5@6c. per lb.

Milch Cows—Sales have been reported at $35@$45 per head.

Receipts—Receipts of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Veal Calves, and Milch Cows, for the week ending this day, are reported as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Veal Calves.	Milch Cows.
Last week	3,167	16,497	26,307	331	139
Week before last	2,747	18,201	26,307	331	139
Average	2,957	17,349	26,307	331	139

Sales—Sales

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Dunston mixed-assembly *North Briton* says that Lavergne has been appointed to the vacant judgeship of the Seventh district, and Judge Pattee, who has been on the bench since the district was created, has been appointed to the vacancy on the Supreme bench caused by the death of Judge Lamb.

The Dunston *Herald* says that Lavergne will be a candidate for re-election, and that Pattee will not be a candidate for any office. The *Herald* says that Pattee has been offered the appointment, but has declined it.

The Dunston *Herald* says that Lavergne's appointment is a good one, and that Pattee's declination is a mistake. The *Herald* says that Pattee has been on the bench long enough to have made a record, and that he should not have declined the appointment

New-York Tribune, Monday, September 6, 1852.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.

RAILROADS.

RAILROADS.

DANCING.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASTROLOGY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DENTISTRY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MACHINERY.

STATIONERY.

The Commercial Advertiser

NEW-YORK: MONDAY, Sept. 6.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 5.

Arrived.

Ship Sea Witch, Hallett, Liverpool, Aug. 6, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Ocean Monarch, Lines, Liverpool, Aug. 6, with mdse. to Funch, Edye